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SUZUKI HINTS AT OFFICIAL DEBT RESCHEDULING

OW010657 Tokyo KYODO in English 0651 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 1, KYODO -- In his first reference to possible rescheduling of swollen official debt, Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Wednesday the government is considering issuing additional bonds to finance redemption of ballooning deficit-covering bonds. "We have not yet taken a decision," Suzuki told reporters, "but it (debt rescheduling) is one of the proposals up for discussion."

A government spokesman said rescheduling is simply one of diverse choices. "We have not changed our policy of phasing out flotation of deficit-covering bonds in fiscal 1984," Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa said. "We are not considering rescheduling for the purpose of altering that policy," he added.

TECHNOLOGY TO RAISE VLSI INTEGRATION CAPABILITY DEVELOPED

OW301349 Tokyo KYODO in English 1217 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 30, KYODO -- Nippon Electric Co. (NEC) announced Monday the development of basic technology that would sharply increase the integration capability of VLSI (very large scale integrated circuits).

A NEC spokesman said the new technology would improve the integration capability of VLSI by 100 times, compared with that of the currently most advanced VLSI -- the 64-kilobit dynamic RAM (random access memory) equivalent. The spokesman said this technology would afford a clue to the eventual development of 4-megabit dynamic RAM with 62.5 times as much memory capacity as the 64-kilobit RAM -- leading to the development of much smaller yet much higher-performance computers. He said half a million letters can be accommodated into a few millimeter (probably 7 millimeter) square silicon chip.

The spokesman said the basic technologies developed are: thin diffusion layer technology using silicide film (No. 1), thin silicon dioxide layer formation technology (No. 2) and fine device isolation technology employing selective epitaxym (No 3).

Referring to No. 1 technology, he said even if diffusion layer is thinned down to 0.1 micron by the technology, it still maintains its resistance in the range of 10 ohms -- in a relatively low range, compared with about 100 ohms in the case of an average 0.1-micron diffusion layer.

Regarding No. 2 technology, the spokesman said when the technology is used, silicon dioxide layer with a thickness of 7 nanometers (one-billionth of a meter) could be produced, but still with high reliability. This thinness is about one-fifth to one-tenth of that of silicon dioxide layer produced by conventional technology.

He said that if No. 3 technology is used, the isolation spacing can go down to 0.5 micron with a 2-micron thickness. It compared with the existing minimum spacing of the 64-kilobit dynamic RAM -- about 3 microns with less than 1 micron thickness.

BRIEFS

ENVOYS TO GDR, TURKEY -- Tokyo, Aug 27, KYODO -- The government appointed Friday Yuzuru Murakami, former envoy to Romania, as ambassador to East Germany and Shinichi Sugihara, former envoy to Hungary, as ambassador to Turkey. It also named Hiroshi Kitamura, consul general at San Francisco, as director general of the Foreign Ministry's North America Affairs Bureau. [Tokyo KYODO in English 0146 GMT 27 Aug 82 OW]

AID TO SENEGAL -- Tokyo, Aug 27, KYODO -- Japan Friday agreed to provide Senegal with yen 1.7 billion (dollar 6.7 million) in grant aid for the construction of a vocational training center, the government said. It said the agreement was signed in Dakar the same day. [Tokyo KYODO in English 0303 GMT 27 Aug 82 OW]

KANG SONG-SAN APPOINTED FIRST VICE PREMIER

SK312259 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2235 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 1 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on August 31 promulgated a decree of the Central People's Committee of the DPRK on appointing Comrade Kang Song-san as first vice-premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK.

DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST CHON IN CANADA REPORTED

SK302305 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] According to a news report, Koreans in Canada staged a demonstration in Ottawa on 29 August to oppose traitor Chon Tu-hwan's trip to Canada. When traitor Chon Tu-hwan, crawling into Canada after completing a trip of swindling African countries, beautified his treacherous crimes and slandered us at a banquet at the house of the puppet ambassador in Ottawa, patriotic compatriots staged a demonstration outside the house together with conscientious figures in Canada.

Holding slogans opposing traitor Chon Tu-hwan's antipopular, treacherous crimes, the demonstrators bitterly opposed and denounced the traitor's trip to Canada. The news report said that, prior to this, when traitor Chon Tu-hwan arrived, Koreans staged a demonstration to oppose the rascal's trip to Canada.

VRPR DECRIMES ROLE OF U.S. FORCES IN S. KOREA

SK311213 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 30 Aug 82

[From feature program "Hour for the Armed Forces" entitled "The U.S. Forces in South Korea"]

[Text] After returning from his visit to the United States at the demand of the Pentagon, Hwang Yong-si, general chief of staff of the South Korean Army, held a meeting of major army commanders and said that the U.S. forces and the South Korean Army maintain a relationship of equality.

During his stay in the United States, he reviewed the honor guard of the U.S. Army with the chief of staff of the U.S. Army. It seems that he was under the illusion that his review of the honor guard was a token of these relations. The emperor of Manchuria -- the puppet of the Japanese Kanto Army occupying the eastern region of China -- had such an illusion when he was received cordially in Tokyo, Japan. He recalled that, participating in a banquet with the Japanese emperor, he had the illusion that he was the emperor. By the word illusion, we mean misunderstanding.

Were the remarks of Hwang Yong-si that relations between the U.S. forces in South Korea and the South Korean Army are maintained on an equal footing the product of an illusion? No. Knowing that the U.S. forces in South Korea and the South Korean Army do not maintain equal relations, he made such remarks. Defining the relationship between the U.S. forces in South Korea and the South Korean Army as one of equality is an attempt to conceal the master-servant relations between the United States and South Korea and to mislead public opinion.

In view of their positions and roles, the U.S. forces in South Korea and the South Korean Army do not maintain equal relations. The U.S. forces in South Korea are aggressive forces illegally occupying South Korea and holding the prerogative of tactical command of the South Korean Army, including the right of personnel and administrative affairs.

Since illegally occupying South Korea, the U.S. forces in South Korea, proceeding from the wild desire for maintaining colonial rule with arms and for aggression against North Korea, have militarized South Korea and converted it into army barracks, supported the puppet regime with strength and forced it to sign subservient military agreements and treaties, thus seizing the prerogative of command of the South Korea Army.

The course of signing agreements on provisional military and security measures during transitional periods and on the transfer of the prerogative of supreme military command, the South Korea-U.S. mutual defense treaty and minutes on South Korea-U.S. talks and the fabrication of the South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command has been one during which the U.S. forces in South Korea have completely seized the prerogative of supreme command of the South Korean Army and during which relations between the U.S. forces in South Korea and the South Korean Army have been confirmed in this context.

As long as the United States remains imperialist and as long as its aggressive strategy towards the Korean Peninsula continues, the role and position of the U.S. forces in South Korea will never change.

Deprived of its prerogative of supreme command, the South Korean Army is a group of U.S. mercenaries and guardians of the Chon Tu-hwan group.

Since its founding, the South Korean Army, replacing the U.S. troops in South Korea, has committed indelible crimes in the interests of the U.S. and South Korean rulers. It has massacred citizens in Seoul, Pusan and Taegu, residents of Cheju and Yosu and Sunchon uprisers and has committed a holocaust of the Kwangju uprisers in May of 1980.

The South Korean Army, as a victim of the U.S. strategy toward the Korean Peninsula, was forced to rally to the northward war against the northern fellow countrymen. Also it was coercively taken to the U.S. aggressive Vietnamese war, eating crow as the bulletproof shields for the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

As long as the U.S. troops occupy South Korea, the status of the South Korean Army will not be improved. As the status of masters cannot be equal to that of servants, so the status of occupiers cannot be equal to that of colonial mercenaries.

Why do you think the United States has babbled about the partnership between the U.S. troops in South Korea and the South Korean Army? The reason is that the United States intends to embellish its Korean policy -- the policy of war and division -- and to conceal the status of South Korea as its colony. To conceal and camouflage the U.S. criminal and aggressive Korean policy and to mislead public opinion, sometimes the United States comes out in the mask of liberator or supporter; other times, it describes the relations between the U.S. and South Korea as those of partner.

The Chon Tu-hwan group has also conducted propaganda that the South Korean Army has the relationship of a partner with the U.S. troops in South Korea. This is a deceptive trick to camouflage South Korea -- a U.S. colony -- as an independent country and a clumsy pretense to conceal its nature as a group of U.S. stooges. The Chon Tu-hwan ring's clamoring about partnership also exposes its treacherous intention to join the U.S. Korean policy of fabricating two Koreas and its preparations for a northward invasion.

Officers and men of the South Korean Army: The status of the South Korean Army is a matchlessly subordinate one. You did not join the army with any mission, but were forced to enlist by the authorities. Therefore, we believe that you should defend the fatherland from aggression from foreign forces and protect our nation from an alien nation's infringement upon our own.

Who is the alien nation which is occupying South Korea and trampling underfoot national dignity, regarding our nation as an inferior race? It is the U.S. aggressors in South Korea and the American imperialists.

To restore national sovereignty and the lost prerogative of supreme command and for the sake of your future, you should be the genuine soldiery defending our territory and nation from aggression from foreign forces.

VRPR DISCUSSES U.S. VIEW OF SOUTH KOREANS

SK311423 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Dialogue on "How Does the United States View the South Korean People" from "Today's Feature" program]

[Excerpts] [First speaker] How are you? Recently, anti-U.S. sentiment has been seething throughout the country. This is not sentiment merely popping up like toadstools but is an eruption of the pent-up indignation of the people. It is also an expression of deeply-rooted anti-U.S. sentiment. I think such rapidly growing anti-U.S. sentiment is an inevitable result of the U.S. occupation of South Korea and its colonial rule. It can be said that the U.S. strategy to make South Korea its colony, regarding the South Korean people as colonial slaves, is direct cause of the anti-U.S. sentiment of the South Korean people.

So, in this hour, I would like to discuss with you the problem on how the United States views the South Korean people.

[Second speaker] The problem of how the United States views the South Korean people can be clearly explained in the recent remarks of the U.S. ambassador to South Korea Walker and former commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea Wickham, who were targets of our people's condemnation. Indeed, we could not repress our indignation at their remarks.

As we know, former commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea Wickham said: The national character of the South Korean people is like that of lemmings. So, they will follow their leader no matter who may be. Democracy is not suitable to the South Korean people.

U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Walker, at a press conference on 16 May 1982, said: The dissidents, youths and students in South Korea are spoiled brats.

These remarks glaringly revealed their views of the South Korean people. These remarks were not slips of the tongue uttered individually nor remarks uttered accidentally, but were remarks revealing the U.S. views of the Korean people.

[Third speaker] Historically, the United States has tended to look down on our people, regarding them as inferior. In 1888, missing children incidents took place one after another in Seoul. An investigation into the incidents revealed that the principal criminals in the incidents were American merchants who sneaked into this country under the guise of missionaries to buy Korean slaves. Thus, the angry Seoul citizens rose up and surrounded the Chong-dong District, the American citizens' residential district, to block their activities. They even staged such anti-U.S. struggles attacking the U.S. legation in Seoul. Taken aback by this, the Americans mobilized the Marines from the U.S. naval ship (Ashex) anchored then at Inchon port and sent them to Seoul to suppress the citizens' uprising and to threaten the contemporary corrupt feudal Government force of arms.

[First speaker] The U.S. imperialists have frequently uttered such insulting remarks as "the South Korean people are ignorant and lack the ability for self-government." This is an intolerable remark. I think such remarks are aimed at justifying their preposterous conclusion that the South Korean people are so incompetent that they should receive aid from the U.S. imperialists and that it is a matter of course for the United States to dominate South Korea.

[Second speaker] That is right. [passage indistinct] I think all of us know well the American people's views on the South Korean people right after liberation of 15 August 1945. As you know, at the Yalta meeting in March 1945 the United States proposed to put Korea under a trusteeship for 20 to 30 years. After the liberation of August 1945 the United States tried to realize this proposal.

On 30 October 1945, the then director of the Far East Affairs Bureau of the U.S. Department of State [name indistinct] at a press conference with THE NEW YORK TIMES said as follows: South Korea cannot govern itself. Therefore, we support the decision to enforce a trusteeship in an effort to prepare for the country's independence.

In December 1945, in the draft plan on the question of Korea adopted at the meeting of the three ministers held in Moscow, the U.S. secretary of state proposed to establish a military administration until the enforcement of the trusteeship in Korea.

[Third speaker] At that time, the three ministers meeting in Moscow rejected the U.S. proposal and instead adopted a 5-year caretaker administration system (hukyongje), foreseeing the establishment of a unified democratic provisional government.

[First speaker] Given this, like a thief turning on the owner, the United States, which had proposed the trusteeship, started to stage an antitrusteeship movement in a bid to realize its wild ambition to dominate the Korean Peninsula, spreading distorted propaganda on the decision of the meeting of the three ministers. As a result, the military administration was enforced in accordance with their original plan, rejecting the enforcement of a system of self-government by our people in this land. In view of this fact alone the views of the United States on South Korea run counter to the aspirations and desires of our nation.

[Third speaker] I think the views of the United States that the Korean people are ignorant and lack the ability for self-government and that they should be ruled by other nations was intensively reflected in promulgation No 1 announced by MacArthur. Promulgation No 1 said: With the authority vested in me as the supreme commander of the Pacific army, I execute military administration for the area south of 38 degrees north latitude and the residents thereof. Thus, all the administration is to be implemented under my authority for the time being. All residents are required to obey my orders. Those who resist the occupation forces or disturb order and security will not be tolerated and will be severely punished. English will be the official language to be used for all purposes during the military administration.

Since then, the U.S. military government authorities have implemented the administration by occupation forces, repressing the people's aspiration for independence while fostering pro-U.S. forces. This is precisely how the United States views the Korean people.

[First speaker] All the South Korean rulers have been manipulated by the United States. The fate of South Korean presidents has been determined in accord with its tricks. I think this has also resulted from the U.S. view of Korea.

[Second speaker] The United States has a perfect freedom to bring its stooge to power or dismiss him when he is of no use. This is a stereotyped trick of the neo-colonial rule of the United States.

[Third speaker] It was none other than the United States that helped Pak Chong-hui be elected president a third time and enabled him to consolidate a system of permanent power by carrying out the October Yusin. After making good use of him, the United States eliminated Pak Chong-hui through intelligence activities, because he could be of no further use after being rejected by the people. The United States brought Chon Tu-hwan to power. It helped him stage the 12 December military coup and seize military power. Thus, it instigated him to oppress the surging people's aspiration for reunification and democracy.

On 6 August 1980, former commander of U.S. troops in South Korea Wickham openly raved that if Chon Tu-hwan were to be elected president, the United States would support him. On 11 August the same year, the U.S. Government authorities said that the United States Government decided not to oppose the decision that Chon Tu-hwan should seize power in the South Korean government both nominally and virtually.

[First speaker] Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan clique raves that the United States is an ally tied with blood, Korea's helper, a protector of democracy and a permanent friend pursuing peace. Its acts are an intolerable crime to be deservedly cursed by the people. The Korean people's way to survive is not to pursue flunkeyism but to achieve the nation's sovereignty and independence by putting an end to the U.S. colonial rule through an anti-U.S. struggle for independence. Thank you.

#### NORDKOREA SINMUN URGES NONALIGNED MOVEMENT UNITY

SK111010 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2235 GMT 30 Aug 82

NORDKOREA SINMUN [1 August editorial: "The Noble Idea of the Nonaligned Movement Will Certainly Be Realized -- [In the Occasion of Nonaligned Day"]]

[Text] In the circumstances in which the struggle of the world's people for world independence is growing with each passing day, we are marking nonaligned day.

Nonaligned day provides an significant opportunity for the nonaligned nations to have pride and confidence as members of the Nonaligned Movement and to turn out in the struggle for the consolidation and development of the Nonaligned Movement. And it provides a good opportunity for proving the correctness and vitality of nonaligned policies and displaying the combat capabilities of the Nonaligned Movement.

On this significant occasion, the Korean people send warm congratulations and greetings to the peoples of all nonaligned nations and express firm solidarity with their just struggle to build a new, free, prosperous world without imperialism and colonialism.

The period since the historic inception of the Nonaligned Movement has been one of rewarding struggle to end the history of domination and interference, and subjugation and humiliation and to create a new history of independence. At the same time, it has been a proud course during which the Nonaligned Movement has grown and been strengthened as powerful revolutionary ranks by smashing the atrocious reactionary offensives of the imperialists.

Today, the Nonaligned Movement has expanded as a very pervasive international movement comprising hundreds of million people in the world and many nations, and has grown as an organized political force with the principles of its actions recognized by the world's public.

The Nonaligned Movement, which has grown and been strengthened as a powerful anti-imperialism revolutionary force, is playing a bigger and bigger role in international political life.

The noble idea of anti-imperialism and pro-independence is winning the sympathy of hundreds of millions of people and vigorously encouraging the revolutionary struggle of the progressive peoples of the world.

By waging a firm struggle against imperialism and colonialism under the anti-imperialist banner for independence, the Nonaligned Movement is expediting the downfall of the imperialist colonial system.

In the international community, the Nonaligned Movement is waging a positive struggle to defend the interests and independence of the peoples of the newly emerging nations and playing a great role in settling important international questions in accordance with the interests of the progressive peoples of the world.

As a powerful antiwar peace-loving force, the Nonaligned Movement is making a significant contribution to preventing the aggravation of international tension and the danger of new war and securing peace and security in the world.

Indeed, the existence of the Nonaligned Movement and its activities are a significant influence in driving imperialism to decline and downfall and accelerating revolutionary changes in the world.

Today, the Nonaligned Movement, as an independent political force defending the interests of the people who were once oppressed and maltreated, has become a powerful driving force creating the history of mankind in accordance with the independent desires and demands of the world's people.

The DPRK, as a prestigious member of the Nonaligned Movement, is making every effort for the consolidation and development of the movement.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song always pays deep attention to the Nonaligned Movement and is devoting all his energies and efforts for its consolidation and development.

Based on his deep analysis of the position and role of the Nonaligned Movement in the development of the times and history, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has fully systematized and synthesized the idea and concept of the Nonaligned Movement -- the basic nature and historic mission of the movement and the principled questions for the expansion and development of the movement and the path of its struggle.

Every time the Nonaligned Movement has suffered trials because of the subversive and defamatory maneuvers of the imperialists, particularly in recent years, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center have put forth the best policies to overcome them and wisely led our republic's activities in international activities.

Today, the outstanding ideas and policies which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has put forth for the expansion and development of the Nonaligned Movement are winning the full support and sympathy of the nonaligned nations and the progressive peoples of the world. At the same time, the sincere efforts which the DPRK has exerted for the consolidation and development of the Nonaligned Movement have been fully recognized.

In the past, with the joint efforts of all nonaligned nations including our country, the great vitality of the Nonaligned Movement has been displayed, showing that the unity of the Nonaligned Movement can be a source of great strength to the movement.

Since its inception, the Nonaligned Movement has advanced far. Nevertheless, the noble aim and idea of the Nonaligned Movement have not been realized.

The Nonaligned Movement is faced with the sacred task of building an independent, peaceful new world without domination and subjugation of any form, without exploitation and plundering and without aggression and interference, in accordance with the desires and aspirations of mankind.

To successfully accomplish this honorable mission of the Nonaligned Movement, all nonaligned nations, under the banner of nonalignment and independence, must actively turn out in the struggle to expand and develop the movement.

Dismayed at the growing revolutionary struggle of the nonaligned nations and the progressive peoples of the world, the imperialists are desperately scheming to maintain and expand their spheres of influence. They are continuing maneuvers of aggression and provocation against the people of the newly emerging nations which are struggling for national independence and construction of a new society. And, with force of arms, they are suppressing the oppressed people who have turned out in the just struggle for liberation.

In particular, the U.S. imperialists have openly declared the policy of strength and are going on a rampage in scheming to ignite a war of aggression on the Korean Peninsula and in many other parts of the world. They are pursuing cunning maneuvers to disrupt and alienate the nonaligned nations and to obliterate the anti-imperialist force for independence.

Because of the maneuvers of aggression and war by the U.S. imperialists and other imperialists, the international situation is being aggravated and the danger of new world war is growing with each passing day. The prevailing situation calls for the nonaligned nations to further intensify the struggle to prevent the danger of a new war, defend peace and security in the world and consolidate and develop the nonaligned movement.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Today, the nonaligned nations are facing the important task of smashing the imperialists' atrocious maneuvers of disruption, alienation and scrambling and of further consolidating and developing the Nonaligned Movement.

To expand and develop the Nonaligned Movement, the nonaligned nations must firmly maintain their independence and defend the basic principles of the Nonaligned Movement. It is the basic idea of the Nonaligned Movement to maintain independence. If the member nations of the Nonaligned Movement firmly maintain independence in their state activities, the movement can expand and develop as a completely independent revolutionary force in accordance with its ideas.

The expansion and development of the Nonaligned Movement will further accelerate the achievement of independence of the world -- the common cause of mankind -- thus preserving solid peace in the world and helping achieve the complete independence and prosperity of the countries and nations of the world.

It is important for nonaligned nations to oppose the interference of foreign forces, to maintain a firm independent stand, and to oppose blindly following other nations and playing the role of their proxies.

At the same time, nonaligned nations must respect the independence of other nations and must not interfere in the internal affairs of others or carp on the affairs of others.

Nonaligned nations must firmly defend the basic principle of the Nonaligned Movement and correctly maintain the movement's unique nature. Nonaligned nations must not join or become involved in any blocs and must not commit any act of introducing foreign forces into the movement or leading the movement into any other bloc.

To expand and develop the Nonaligned Movement, its unity and cohesion must be consolidated. Unity is the life of the Nonaligned Movement and the source of its strength. Without unity, the Nonaligned Movement cannot exist and its expansion and development are impossible.

Only through unity and cohesion can the Nonaligned Movement become a powerful force for changing the history of mankind and or can it realize its noble aims and ideas. The nonaligned nations must consider unity based on independence as the most important thing and exert positive efforts to consolidate the movement's unity.

In particular, at a time when the imperialists are carrying out tenacious maneuvers of disruption and alienation, the nonaligned nations must firmly counter them with the strategy of unity.

Nonaligned nations should not be hostile to each other, nor regard each other jealously, thus becoming entangled in the crafty schemes of imperialists. They should firmly unite with each other and concentrate all their efforts on opposing the aggression and intervention of imperialists.

For nonaligned nations to closely cooperate economically and technologically is an important requirement for accelerating the anti-imperialist cause for independence of the nonaligned nations and for expanding and developing the Nonaligned Movement.

If nonaligned nations strengthen economic and technological cooperation and exchanges individually and collectively on the principle of self-reliance, they can build their national economies in a self-reliant manner without relying on big powers [kanzdaekuk].

Only when nonaligned nations achieve economic liberation and have firm economic power which can materially guarantee the independence of their countries can they increase their negotiating power and [word indistinct] in the international arena and further strengthen the overall might of the Nonaligned Movement.

Today, nonaligned nations have sufficient conditions and possibilities to develop their economic and technological cooperation. Numerous cooperation organs have already been founded among nonaligned nations, and these are developing with each passing day. Proposals for strengthening economic and technological cooperation have been put forward at many international conferences of nonaligned nations.

From now on, nonaligned nations should develop their economic and technological cooperation to a higher stage where this cooperation can be practically and extensively promoted in all fields.

From this point of view, the convocation of a summit conference of nonaligned nations and other developing countries to discuss South-South cooperation, which has been recently proposed, has very great significance.

If, at the level of the heads of states of nonaligned nations and developing countries, practical measures are worked out to solve the agricultural and food problems of the nonaligned nations and developing countries and to mobilize and utilize the rich natural resources of these countries and their creative abilities, great progress will be made in the field of economic and technological cooperation and a new chapter will be opened in the struggle to establish a new international economic order.

Based on the successes and experiences already attained in the struggle to smash the old international economic order and to establish a new international economic order, nonaligned nations should more vigorously wage this struggle and actively struggle to eliminate the privileges of the great powers [volkang] and their tyranny in the international political arena.

When nonaligned nations firmly unite politically under the anti-imperialist banner for independence and more actively struggle to strengthen the influence of the Nonaligned Movement, while closely cooperating among themselves economically and technologically, the Nonaligned Movement will be further expanded and developed and the cause of making the whole world independent will be rapidly accelerated.

There is no force whatsoever in the world that can block the majestic march of the Nonaligned Movement advancing along its vigorous [word indistinct]. The lofty cause of the Nonaligned Movement will surely be achieved.

The DPRK, as it has in the past, will, in the future, too, firmly observe the principles and ideals of the Nonaligned Movement and make all possible efforts so that this movement can unreservedly display its might as a stronger force.

CHON CONCLUDES VISIT TO CANADA, RETURNS TO SEOUL

## Foreign Ministers Consult

SK010115 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] Ottawa -- Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Pom-sok Monday exchanged views on the establishment of a regular summit meeting of Pacific nations and other matters of mutual concern with his Canadian counterpart, Mark MacGuigan.

The two foreign ministers agreed on the establishment of a Korea-Canadian political consultation meeting to expand and strengthen bilateral relations following President Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Canada. The annual meeting, they agreed, will be held in Seoul and Ottawa alternately. The Canadian foreign minister said that cooperation among Pacific nations is needed more than ever, stating that Canada is interested in the establishment of a Pacific summit.

Chon Minister Yi expressed his appreciation of Canada's full support for President Chon's proposal for democratic unification through national reconciliation. MacGuigan reaffirmed the traditional support of Canada and promised to back up the Korean Government's position in the international community.

In the meantime, the two countries business leaders agreed to expand bilateral trade on the basis of mutual benefit at a meeting held in a downtown hotel. They agreed to make efforts to further increase the 1981 trade volume of \$1 billion in a joint communique adopted at the meeting.

Welcoming President Chon's proposal for a Pacific summit, they agreed that the proposal will contribute to the economy of the world as well as the Pacific.

## Chon Remarks Upon Return

SK010745 Seoul YONHAP in English 0734 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Seoul, Sept 1 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan arrived in Seoul Wednesday afternoon, ending a 15-day official trip to four African nations and Canada.

"A new era of Afro-Asian cooperation will no doubt begin for us if our country sets a good example of true partnership with the African Continent," Chon declared during his arrival statement at Kimpo International Airport. He emphasized that Africa needs Korea, and Korea needs Africa as well, and that acting in concert with the bilateral call would be quite desirable for both sides. Chon also said it was real significant that Korea and Canada committed the acceleration of existing friendly relations on the occasion of his visit to Canada. "The two countries agreed to step up the spirit of cooperation which has been developing in a good partnership to contribute further to the common profit of the Pacific region," he added.

During his stay in Kenya, Nigeria, Gabon, Senegal and Canada Aug. 17-31, Chon held summit talks with those countries' leaders. While in Africa, Chon declared "a new era" of cooperation between Korea and the African Continent to be achieved by combining Korean experience in economic development with the natural resources of African countries. In Canada, Chon discussed his proposed Pacific summit with Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and reaffirmed the friendly relations between the two countries.

Chon, the first South Korean president to tour Africa and Canada, was accompanied by his wife, Yi Sun-cha, and an 18-member entourage.

## Editorial Hails Visits

SK010110 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Sep 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Global Outreach"]

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan returns home today after an 11-day tour that has taken him to four African states -- Kenya, Gabon, Nigeria and Senegal -- and Canada on official visits.

The tour circling the globe was the most extensive overseas journey ever made by a Korean president, and visits to the countries on two continents were in fact the first of the kind by a Korean head of state. What is probably more meaningful than the physical outreach itself is the tour's conspicuous outcome, contributing significantly to the nation's advance onto the world stage, which highlights surges of internationalism and inter-dependence.

The results naturally involve the promotion of bilateral relations, ranging from diplomatic understanding to trade and economic-technical cooperation, with each of the countries he visited and possibly relations with its neighboring states, as well as the bloc of nations to which it belongs -- for instance, the non-aligned bloc in which the four African nations play leading roles.

On the other hand, the tour has provided a precious momentum for the nation to evolve positive and far-reaching diplomatic undertakings for its outreach to and partaking in not only regional affairs but more broadly inter-regional developments. Such an approach was illustrated by President Chon's calls for stepped-up international efforts to usher in a "new era of Afro-Asian cooperation" and a "great Pacific era."

As means to substantiate the two schemes, he has proposed a "development front" among developing countries and an arrangement to hold regular summit talks among Pacific rim nations, respectively, proposals which have reportedly been discussed in depth with his hosts concerned and won their concurrence.

The proposals which have thus been set in motion appear at first sight to be two independent moves. But, in essence, they are closely related to each other in that both are aimed at boosting international understanding, cooperation for common prosperity and ultimately world peace -- with many of the nations participating in each scheme overlapping.

Noteworthy about these initiatives is that they derive from global concepts which Korea, though a small nation beset by limits of national power and other restraints, has begun to perceive for its own well-being and its contributions to that of international society, which is after all interdependent.

Along with the presidential tour itself, the initiatives clearly testify to the nation's growing capability and capacity to play an active role in the world community. In this connection, it should be stressed that substantive relations with each or a group of nations -- in practical fields and on a bilateral basis -- provide the very base for evolving a grand design, let alone serving impending national interests.

For this demand, President Chon has also scored a remarkable success in that he has paved the way for expanding and upgrading the nation's existing cooperative ties and trade performance with each of the five countries.

In Canada, which has emerged in recent years as one of the nation's ten largest trade partners, the president laid the groundwork for further diversification of bilateral economic interchanges -- such as fostering joint ventures for the development of energy resources and operation in third countries.

During early parts of the tour, he facilitated the broadening, if not opening, of venues for Korea's participation in various development projects in the African countries.

The presidential tour has indeed been successful -- with abundant achievements made for both immediate and far-reaching effects -- and it has thus set a milestone in the nation's external outreach.

FURTHER REPORTS ON JAPANESE TEXTBOOK ISSUE

## Official Relays New Request

SK311335 Seoul YONHAP in English 0315 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, August 31 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government Tuesday urged the Japanese Government to take prompt follow-up actions to materialize the latter's August 26 statement pledging corrections of disputed accounts in revised Japanese high school textbooks regarding the past Korean-Japanese relations.

Choe Tong-chin, director-general for Asian Affairs Bureau in the Foreign Ministry, called in Toshio Goto, minister and deputy chief of the Japanese Embassy in Seoul, and demanded that Tokyo advance the date of correcting the "distortion" of historical accounts in the history textbooks. Ministry sources quoted Choe as saying that the Japanese Government's policy statement last week was insufficient to quell the Korean people's indignation on the controversy since it only reflected the Japanese Government's basic position with regard to the issue.

The Japanese Government's statement on the issue was delivered to the Korean Government prior to Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa's announcement of the policy statement in the form of a memorandum replying to Seoul's message sent earlier to Tokyo. The memorandum, like the policy statement last Thursday, did not mention any concrete methods for correcting the textbooks.

The Korean Government's new request includes an early revision of the criteria by which the Japanese Government screens its textbooks, and additional reviews for books already approved for publication, and its notification to Seoul. Choe also requested that Tokyo provide educational guidelines for students who will be using the disputed texts until the books are corrected in 1985.

## DKP Responds to Pledge

SK301128 Seoul YONHAP in English 1123 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Seoul, Aug. 30 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's leading opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) President Yu Chi-song said Monday Japan's pledge last Thursday to correct controversial history textbooks in 1985 was "unacceptable." Yu claimed that if Japan is aware of its "mistakes" in the textbook problem, it should correct them "immediately." He was commenting on the Japanese Government's promise Aug. 26 to correct the textbooks for use beginning in April 1985.

In a DKP leaders meeting, Yu also said, "It is more difficult to understand why the Korean Government agreed to Japan's proposal." Party leaders agreed during the meeting that the proposed formation of a special committee on the issue within the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians Union would be "meaningless."

Party spokesman Kim Chin-pae said the prevalent opinion in the DKP is that there is no need to participate in the activities of the union, including the general assembly scheduled for September in Tokyo, until Japan actively moves "to redress the distorted textbooks immediately."

LAWMAKERS TO DELAY MEETINGS WITH JAPANESE

SK311209 Seoul YONHAP in English 1157 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 31 (YONHAP) -- South Korean lawmakers decided Tuesday to postpone the September joint plenary meeting of the Korea-Japan and Japan-Korea Parliamentarians Unions until early December.

Rep. Pak Kyung-suk, spokesman for the Seoul-side union, said the union will notify Japanese members of the bilateral body "today or tomorrow."

The Korean lawmakers shared the view that the union should make the utmost efforts for Korea's position in the "textbook issue" to be reflected in textbook screening guidelines which the Japanese Government will complete in two months.

In a senior members' meeting presided over by Chairman Yi Chai-hyung, the Korean parliamentarians also decided to upgrade the union's subcommittee for the correction of Japanese textbooks to a special committee and increased its members from eight to 13. Rep. Pak explained that the ad hoc committee will discuss the issue with Japanese authorities and lawmakers, although concrete strategies have yet to be decided.

Tuesday's move followed major political parties' decision to put off the bilateral body's plenary meeting in their caucuses Monday and Tuesday.

#### TRADERS ASSOCIATION REPORT ON EXPORT GROWTH ISSUED

SK270504 Seoul YONHAP in English 0311 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, Aug 27 (YONHAP) -- South Korea registered a higher export growth rate than its major trade rivals in Asia -- Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore -- last year, but it failed to keep up with them in the value of exports.

A Korea Traders Association [KTA] report Friday showed that while Korea registered an export growth rate of 19.9 percent in 1981 following a 15.3 percent rise in 1980, exports from the three rival countries grew by 10 percent or less last year, compared with a 30-percent rise in the previous two years.

However, Korea's commodity shipments overseas last year were valued at nearly 21 billion U.S. dollars, compared with 23 billion dollars by Taiwan and 22 billion dollars by Hong Kong.

Total exports from the four countries last year showed a four-fold expansion from the level registered in 1975 and they gained higher ranks in the world export last year than in 1975 when they all were placed 30th or so.

Last year, for example, Taiwan ranked 14th in the world export, Hong Kong 16th, Korea 19th and Singapore 21st, according to the report.

Except for Singapore, the other three countries' major export items were such light industrial products as clothes, fabrics and other miscellaneous goods.

The export growth of light industrial products, however, has been slower than that of heavy industrial products since 1975, and Korea is growing faster than the three trade rivals in exports of heavy industrial products, the report said.

PRC REJECTION OF CEASEFIRE WITH SRV CONDEMNED

BK311532 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1457 GMT 30 Aug 82

["Commentary: A Bellicose Attitude of Beijing" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 30 Aug (SPK) -- Vietnam has just renewed its good will by proposing to China a cessation of all armed provocations along the common border on the occasion of the two countries' national day celebrations. It asks the Chinese side to not only examine but to respond positively to this constructive initiative, which responds to the wishes of the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples and contributes to the easing of tension in accordance with the aspirations for peace and stability nurtured by the peoples of the region.

What is wrong with a proposal which responds to the wishes of the people? What is there to lose in accepting a proposal aimed at celebrating in peace?

Peace-loving and progressive world opinion has warmly greeted this proposal of Vietnam, just as it has supported its peace initiatives. However, it is regrettable that the Chinese side has ignored this and -- failing to be pragmatic -- has interpreted this gesture with ill will. The Chinese response clearly reflects the nature of the policy conducted by the Beijing leaders. Today as well as in the past, the Chinese ruling circles are continuing to pursue a hostile policy toward Vietnam. Following the lamentable defeat of its open aggression in February 1979, China has increased its armed provocations along the common border as well as in the airspace and territorial waters of Vietnam. Pursuing the bellicose big-nation policy of expansionism-hegemonism, Beijing flouts the aspirations for peace of not only its own people, but also those of neighboring countries, and seeks to maintain tension and instability in the region in order to fish in troubled waters.

In its relations with China, the SRV has put forward succession of constructive proposals but the Chinese attitude has always been negative. During the last traditional new year, its proposals for a ceasefire along the two countries' border were also rejected. The Chinese side has so far also rejected the Vietnamese proposal to renew negotiations between the two countries -- which China broke off -- and has instead stepped up its armed provocations.

The three Indochinese peoples, who always wish to coexist in peace with the fraternal Chinese people and highly appreciate the longstanding relations of friendship which unite them, renewed their offer to sign peace treaties with China in their communique at the sixth conference of the three Indochinese foreign ministers. But China also rejected this.

The Kampuchean people express their great satisfaction with the courageous gesture of the Vietnamese Government which, despite the Chinese rejection, has decided to unilaterally cease hostilities along the border during the two countries' national day celebrations. The Kampuchean people totally support the goodwill proposal of the SRV, condemn vigorously the stubborn attitude of the Chinese leaders and demand that China cease all hostile activities or it will have to bear full responsibility for their consequences. In close collaboration with the Vietnamese and Lao peoples, the Kampuchean people will continue to fight against the bellicose policy of aggression and interference of the reactionary clique in power in Beijing. It is certain that the Chinese people who also wish to have good-neighbor relations will condemn this hostile policy which is harmful to their interests.

KPRAF ACTIVITIES ALONG THAI BORDER REPORTED

BK221021 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Weekly roundup of KPRAF activities]

[Excerpt] During the week from 12 to 20 August, the Pol Pot bandits and other reactionary Khmers, supported by the Thai authorities who allow them to use Thai territory as a refuge, obstinately continued their activities to sabotage the rebirth of our Kampuchean people.

In the air, Thai aircraft of various types conducted spying missions many kilometers within our territory.

Along the border, on 63 occasions the Thai authorities fired 120-mm and 100-mm mortar shells and H-12 rockets into various areas such as Phum Kop, Ampil, Thmar Puok, Yeang Dangkum, Hill 505 west of Pailin, Ta Sanh and Samlot. In addition, the Pol Pot remnants penetrated into Kampuchean territory in small groups to conduct subversive activities, loot the people's food and commit crimes against our people along the border.

However, despite the support provided them by Thai aircraft and artillery, these enemy elements were crushed in a timely manner and repulsed by our regular, regional and militia forces as well as our people.

During the past week, we crushed many enemy troops in every battle. On 12 and 13 August, a group of seven Pol Pot bandits sneaked in to conduct spying and loot our people's food in Trapeang Kol of Preah Vihear Province. They were crushed by our regional and militia forces who killed six of them and seized four AK's, a B-40 and a quantity of ammunition. On 11 August, our forces surrounded 15 Pol Pot remnants who penetrated into Phum Kop -- 20 kilometers south of Poipet -- in an attempt to mine our communications lines. We killed 10 enemy elements and seized 3 weapons. The survivors fled back to their camp located on Thai soil.

The militia forces in the Romeat-Thwar Puok area located at the provincial border between Battambang and Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey crushed eight enemy elements searching for food in the area and seized a number of weapons.

On 14 August, five Pol Pot remnants penetrated to Route 56 -- 3 kilometers from Sector 6 -- in an attempt to launch sabotage activities. We crushed three of them and seized 2 AK's and 11 mines. On 15 and 16 August, 15 Pol Pot troops attempting to plant mines on Route 69 in Anlong Veng District of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province ran into our ambush. We crushed all 15 of the enemy troops and seized 11 weapons. On 20 August, almost 20 Pol Pot troops penetrated into Kratie District, Kratie Province, in an attempt to set up a local network for sabotaging our revolution. Having been tipped off by the people, our regional unit, in cooperation with a group of Vietnamese volunteer forces, surrounded the enemy elements. We killed 15 of them and seized 20 assorted weapons. The survivors fled back into the jungle, where our forces are searching for them.

SIHANOUK HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN BEIJING

For an AFP report on Prince Norodom Sihanouk's press conference in Beijing on 30 August in which he stated that the Khmer Rouge no longer pose a real danger to Kampuchea and spoke optimistically about the possibility of U.S. aid, see the Southeast Asia & Pacific section of the 31 August China DAILY REPORT.

PROPOSED LIBERATION GOVERNMENT MEETS SETBACK

BK280250 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Former Laotian Prime Minister Phoumi Nosavan's plan to set up a liberation government in Laos seems to have encountered a major setback. A Laotian resistance group and nine Laotian exiles named to his cabinet have reportedly denied having anything to do with it.

In a letter received by the POST yesterday, Sisouk Na Champasak, spokesman of the United Front of National Liberation of Laos, said that the UFNLL was surprised by the news of the planned establishment of a liberation government to be headed by Phoumi. He said that the government, to be officially formed on October 10 as stated by Phoumi, has been rejected by "all Laos patriots who are continuously fighting, with deep conviction and confidence, against the occupation of Laos by the Vietnamese army." "This resistance is done on behalf of the United Front of National Liberation of Laos," said Sisouk in the letter.

An accompanying statement said that the initiative by Gen Phoumi had not been submitted to the members of the national union pact and the executive directory of the UFNLL. The executive directory declared it denies all validity and representation of the Phoumi government and that Gen Phoumi has excluded himself from the UFNLL. The nine Laotian exiles who disavowed the Phoumi government are Sisouk Na Champasak, Inpeng Soulignathai, Ngon Sananikon, Khamphan Pannga, Houmphon Saignasits, Outhong Sovannavong, Tianthon Chanthalasi, Koupasit Aphai and Vang Pao. Meanwhile, the resistance forces in Laos also issued a statement disowning the liberation government initiated by Phoumi, claiming that the government was formed without their prior knowledge and consultation. Accusing Phoumi of being unpatriotic, the statement said that the general has neither men nor bases in Laos and that he has fled the country to seek political refuge abroad while they are fighting against the Vietnamese at home. Furthermore, it added, Phoumi's followers are divided and in conflict with one another. This is the third time Gen Phoumi has attempted to form a liberation government in Laos.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR -- Vientiane, August 25 (OANA/KPL) -- The Lao Patriotic Women Association delegation led by its vice-president Mrs Khamphon Rhimmaseng yesterday arrived here from the Soviet Union after a 2-week visit. The Lao women, guests of the Soviet Women Organisation, visited the Soviet Union for 2 weeks. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 25 Aug 82 BK]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MPR -- Vientiane, August 25 (OANA/KPL) -- The delegation of the Lao Unified Buddhist Association led by its president Thongkhoun Anantasounthon who is also, president of the Asian Buddhist Association for Peace yesterday afternoon returned home from Mongolia. The delegation had attended the sixth peace congress of the Asian Buddhists held in Ulaanbaatar on August 16-18. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 25 Aug 82 BK]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CSSR -- Vientiane, August 14 (OANA/KPL) -- The Lao Patriotic Women Association delegation, led by its Mobilizing Committee member, Boun-Gna Phisavat, on August 12, returned home after a 20-day visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. During its stay there, the Lao delegation exchanged with Czechoslovak women officials lessons on women activities and cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT 14 Aug 82 BK]

PREM DISCUSSES WORLD ECONOMY, AID IN INTERVIEW

BK300315 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Aug 82 p 4

[Interview with Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon at Government House in Bangkok by Swedish journalist Ruth Link: "Prem: Economic Strangulation Threatens Poor Nations"]

[Text] Link: What do you feel will be the most urgent problems facing the countries of this region during the coming 10 or 20 years?

Prem: The gravest threat and danger facing Thailand relate to the field of security in the widest sense of the term, comprising political and military as well as economic security. Concerning military security, which is the usual and normal meaning of the word, the fact that some 200,000 Vietnamese troops, which receive support and backing in many ways from the Soviet Union, are camping at our doorsteps is not something that is designed to give us a feeling of comfort and assurance. The opposite is rather the case, although we are not going to lose our nerve or our fortitude, for we know what while the other side may have the military capability, they will not most probably launch into a mad adventure for political and economic reasons. However, it will be imprudent on our part to let down our guard and lull ourselves into complacency.

The danger to our economic security stems from factors like the sharp increase in the price of oil, the unfavourable terms of trade for developing countries like ours and the pronounced protectionist trend prevailing among industrialised nations owing to reasons put forward by them regarding recession, inflation and unemployment. Such a development makes life increasingly difficult for less developed countries which are compelled to sell cheap and buy dear. They, moreover, have to endure the disadvantage of seeing their products debarred from access to markets by non-tariff trade barriers and innumerable restrictions in various shapes and forms. In this connection, I can say that the proceeds from the sales of our primary commodities have alarmingly dwindled, and we are not the only one. Others known as the LDC's (least developed countries) are in an even more unfortunate posture than we are. At the same time the cost of capital goods needed for our economic and social development is constantly rising. As a result of this unsatisfactory situation, the poor nations are placed under a de facto collective economic domination by the developed nations, which may go as far as economic strangulation.

Link: What is your view on the new international economic order, and the effectiveness of aid contract trade?

Prem: It has been more than seven years now since the United Nations General Assembly first called for the creation of a new international economic order (NIEO). At that time the UN did so because of a widely-shared belief that the world economy worked in a way unfair to developing countries and was also increasingly inefficient in its operation. Now, seven years later, things have hardly changed. Thailand is anxiously concerned that the creation of the NIEO is long overdue and the launching of the global negotiations is still impeded. This will be an obstacle in the development progress of developed and developing countries alike. My government agrees with the widely-shared view that the interests of the developed and developing countries are not at all in conflict but are interdependent. Thailand agrees with other members of the Group of 77 that the world economy is now facing a crisis worse than that which was experienced in the first oil price shock of 1973, and the long and painful worldwide recession is the situation everyone is trying to avoid.

The present international economic order is unjust to the developing countries. Prices of raw materials essential for the developing countries' exports are determined solely by the international market manipulated by the developed world. On the other hand, prices of capital goods produced and exported by the developed countries are set by the producers, taking into account the increase in costs, wages and better living standard of their workers. We, therefore, believe that there is an urgent need for a new international economic order, in particular on the issue of trade, monetary order, energy and, since we are a food producing and exporting country, food. We believe that the developing countries should be given more say in the decision-making of the international economic system. Turning to the issue of aid and trade, since my government always believes in the principle of self-reliance, it believes that all countries should commit themselves to an open and expanding trade system. Accordingly, Thailand sees that there is an urgent need for reduction and elimination of trade barriers, be it tariff or nontariff. Furthermore, my government also believes that industrialisation is an important element for the rapid economic growth of our country. In this respect, I would like to stress once again the concept of interdependence and mutual interests. The developed countries should always remember that as the developing countries become more industrialised and acquire increased income, able to absorb a broader range of goods and services, they will become increasingly more profitable markets for the products of the developed countries. The international effort to restructure world trade, therefore, must not be hampered by a new wave of protectionism of any form.

Moreover, there should be some favorable treatment on a nonreciprocal basis from developed countries for the developing countries in order to enhance their market access and to increase their share of world trade, taking into account their trade, development and financial needs. In addition, some aid grants or soft loans essential for the industrialisation and economic development should not be ignored. Many developing countries rely solely on a few fluctuatingly-priced raw materials for their foreign exchange. In time of difficulties, such as crop failure or poor harvest, aid may be the only means for them to survive. It is my firm belief that aid extended to developing countries can and should go hand in hand with free trade.

Link: How do you view the role of multinationals in relation to the needs of the developing countries?

Prem: For several decades, Thailand has recognised the potential for foreign direct investment, technology and other attributes that multinational corporations can contribute to her national economic development. In this aspect, the Thai Government has indeed a proud record of maintaining a relatively open door through which multinational corporations can and are encouraged to play an active role in many sectors of economic activity. My government is committed to continue this trend and would like to welcome more foreign participation in our economy. We urgently need appropriate technology and investment funds for our starting industry in order to set us on the path of our goal to the industrialisation of Thailand. We sincerely hope that multinational corporations will play a constructive role to help us in this regard which, I am sure, will be of mutual benefit. On the other hand, Thailand is also aware of the continuing need to avoid the dangers of foreign exploitation which may be inevitable due to the globally powerfully structure of these giant corporations. While not wishing to discourage foreign investment, even in relatively sensitive areas such as the development of scarce natural resources, the Thai Government deems it essential to strengthen its ability to ensure, through more selective promotion and, where necessary, control, that such investment does indeed benefit the welfare of our own citizens.

While being an advocate of the free market economy, the Thai Government is at the same time concerned about the advantage that the multinationals might take from their big scale of economies and their ability to conduct price wars, thus ruining the local infant industry, or using their monopoly power and high market concentration to exploit customers. My government intends to pursue intensive efforts to ensure that fair competition and justice prevail. It is the wish of my government that the multinationals play a constructive and cooperating role in the development of our economy for our mutual benefit.

## POLISH AMBASSADOR BIDS FAREWELL TO GEN PREM

BK211141 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Upon completion of his assignment in Thailand Polish Ambassador Jan Majewski, accompanied by Protocol Department Director Gen Nikorn Phlaisaengphet, called on Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon at Government House at 1400 today to bid farewell. The Polish ambassador expressed appreciation for the cooperation he received, in both official and private capacities, from Thai officials. He said bilateral cooperation between Poland and Thailand, particularly in trade, has developed markedly. The trade agreement, signed in 1980, has resulted in growing bilateral trade. He also noted increasing agricultural cooperation. The prime minister said he agreed with continued development of bilateral relations, adding that although great distance separates the two countries and the two countries have different administrative systems, these factors have not obstructed good friendship between the two countries. The prime minister asked the ambassador to convey to his replacement that Thailand is willing to listen to suggestions to further strengthen Thai-Polish relations.

## ATHIT HITS FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS' REPORTING

BK271331 Bangkok THE BANGKOK WORLD in English 27 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Stricter rules controlling foreign correspondents who enter Thailand to cover news events here were hinted at by assistant commander-in-chief of the army, Gen Athit Kamlangek, in a press interview this morning. Speaking in strong tones, Gen Athit expressed his dissatisfaction with the performance of some foreign correspondents. He said: "There should be more restrictions on allowing a foreign correspondent to enter the country." "Some of them who had just come into Thailand act as if they know everything. How could they know everything?" he asked rhetorically, adding that interpretations in some articles and news analysis have sometimes been considered as damaging the reputation of the country. Gen Athit said some foreign correspondent ignored the good deeds of the government of any other good thing that happens in the country, but when something that might not be important occurred which may be construed as bad, "they play up such a story and many go far beyond the facts."

Of the restrictions on foreign correspondents covering news on our borders, Gen Athit said controls were necessary and permission for them to enter border areas should not be granted so easily as at present. "I don't know how they (foreign correspondents) know and (wrongly) report in border stories as if they know everything happening there after only taking a glance in a visit," he said.

In the interview, Gen Athit gave as an example an analysis by the BBC following a bomb blast at the premier's home, interpreting it as a result of a split in the army, as a very dangerous thing and damaging to the army. "I don't know what is the source of their information," he said in denying any split. "They (foreign correspondents) come into Thailand, stay here with the Thai and make their earnings here," Gen Athit said. "They should act like a Thai and love this country as the Thai do."

## POST: KRIANGSAK DENIES GEN SAN JOINS NDP

BK010428 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 Sep 82 p 3

[Text] The National Democracy Party (NDP) welcomes General San Chitpatima if he decides to join the party, General Kriangsak Chamnanan, leader of the NDP, said yesterday. Gen Kriangsak said Gen San, leader of the April 1-3 abortive coup, has not yet joined his party, nor has he decided to play politics.

VNA REJECTS MILITARY BUILDUP, OFFENSIVE REPORTS

Thai Report Rejected

8K 0120 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 31 Aug 82

Text: VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY rejected a false Thai military report which said that in the past 2 months Vietnam has increased the number of soldiers, weapons, heavy armored cars and long-range artillery in western Kampuchea in preparation for a large-scale offensive. This report, broadcast by radio Australia recently, is only aimed at distorting the good will of Vietnam, which has already withdrawn part of its forces from Kampuchea, minimizing the significance of the reasonable proposal put forth by the foreign ministers of the three Chinese countries and sabotaging the atmosphere of detente and dialogue in the region which were built up in the recent Southeast Asian tour of Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. VNA said such a report shows the expansionism and hegemonism of Beijing and its satellites who are trying to cause tension and confrontation against peace in Southeast Asia as they fish in troubled waters.

Australian ABC Report Rejected

8K 0120 Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 31 Aug 82

Text: Hanoi, VNA, August 31 -- The Australian Broadcasting Commission (A.B.C.) yesterday morning quoted Thai military sources as alleging that Vietnam had over the past two months secretly increased its troops and weapons including heavy armoured vehicles and long-range artillery pieces in western Kampuchea, and planned to launch a large-scale offensive in the near future. VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to flatly reject this slander. Slanderous allegations of this kind aim only to distort the good will of Vietnam, which has withdrawn part of its troops from Kampuchea, to deliberately play down the fair and friendly proposals put forth by the latest conference of the foreign ministers of the three Chinese countries in Ho Chi Minh City, and to undermine the atmosphere of detente and dialogue in the region resulting from the recent visits by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach to a number of Southeast Asian countries. Such reports only serve the aims of Chinese expansionism and hegemonism to cause tension and confrontation and undermine peace and stability in Southeast Asia for its own benefits.

TRUONG CHINH, PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVE LAO AWARDS

8K 0120 Hanoi VNA in English 1525 GMT 31 Aug 82

Text: Hanoi, VNA, August 31 -- A ceremony was held at the presidential palace here today to present the National Gold Order, the highest Lao honour, [to] Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the Council of State, and Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Le Duan, general secretary of the C.P.V. Central Committee, attended. Also present on the Vietnamese side were Nguyen Huu Tho, Pham Hung, Vo Nguyen Giap, Le Thanh Nghi, Van Tien Dung, Vo Chi Cong, Chu Huy Man, To Huu, Do Muoi, Nguyen Duc Tam, Nguyen Co Thach, Dong Si Nguyen, Huynh Tan Phat, Hoang Quoc Viet, and other high-ranking officials of the party, the National Assembly, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers, and representatives of mass organizations. On the Lao side were Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and vice premier, and other members of the Lao party and government delegation now on a friendship visit here.

In an atmosphere of close friendship and militant solidarity, Vice-Premier Phoumi Vongvichit addressed the meeting. He stressed that the conferment of the National Gold Order, the highest honour of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, on President Truong Chinh and Chairman Pham Van Dong was an expression of the deep admiration, gratitude and respect of the Lao party, state and people for the two Vietnamese staunch and courageous revolutionary fighters who have tirelessly worked for the noble ideal of communism, for national independence and freedom as well as for their great services in cultivating the special, ever-lasting Lao-Vietnamese friendship. He then pinned the National Gold Order on President Truong Chinh and Chairman Pham Van Dong. Speaking on the occasion, President Truong Chinh said that this great honour went, first of all, to the glorious Communist Party of Vietnam and the heroic Vietnamese people. In this solemn ceremony overbrimming with fraternal friendship, he said, our thought goes to the beloved President Ho Chi Minh, the first communist who brought the light of Marxism-Leninism to the Indochinese nations, who founded and trained the former Indochinese Communist Party, and devoted all his life to the building of the special solidarity, friendship and militant alliance between Vietnam and Laos.

HA VAN LAU CALLS ON PHILIPPINE PRESIDENT MARCOS

OW282308 Hanoi VNA in English 1541 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 28 -- Deputy Foreign Minister Ha Van Lau yesterday morning paid a courtesy visit to Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos, and conveyed to him and the first lady greetings from Premier Pham Van Dong. Ha Van Lau was in Manila for a meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the Group of 77. President F. Marcos fondly reminisced on Premier Pham Van Dong's visit in 1978, which, he said, had helped strengthen relations between the two countries. The president asked Ha Van Lau to convey his thanks to Premier Pham Van Dong for his warm feelings, and the assurance that the close relations between the Philippines and Vietnam and between him and Premier Pham Van Dong would never change.

Prior to that Ha Van Lau had called on Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo, and the two had exchanged views on matters concerning the two countries and the region as a whole.

NGUYEN HUU THO RECEIVES OUTGOING THAI AMBASSADOR

OW272350 Hanoi VNA in English 1523 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 27 -- The ambassador of the Kingdom of Thailand to Vietnam, Khanit Sicharoen, today paid a farewell visit to Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly. The chairman had a cordial talk with him.

BRIEFS

CUU LONG HANDICRAFT ESTABLISHMENTS -- Cuu Long Province has established more than 4,000 small industrial and handicraft establishments which employ over 18,000 workers. These establishments have improved their work methods and over the past 7 months produced consumer goods valued at 26 million dong, achieving 74.5 percent of its plan norm for this year. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 Aug 82 BK]

MALAYSIAMAHATHIR DELIVERS INDEPENDENCE DAY ADDRESS

BK311555 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0610 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text of Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed's message marking the 25th anniversary of Malaysian independence -- read by announcer]

[Text] Today, the 31st of August 1982, is our National Day. This year's National Day is a momentous occasion. It marks the silver jubilee or a quarter century of independence -- free from the shackles of colonialism. It was also the period during which we charted the course of our nation's sovereignty and independence. Thanks to Almighty God, our nation has always enjoyed peace, and today we are able to celebrate the silver jubilee of independence in a harmonious and peaceful atmosphere.

The first quarter century of the history of our nation was a period of transition, laying and consolidating the political, economic, social and cultural foundations of our nation. On these very foundations rest the stability, peace, prosperity and harmony that will be enjoyed not only by us now, but also the generations to come.

At the time of the struggle for independence and after having achieved this, there were certain quarters in and outside the country which were of the opinion that we would not succeed. They were just waiting for their prediction to become a reality. However, due to the toleration and healthy thinking of the majority of our citizens, we have been able over the passage of 25 years to achieve not only stability but also phenomenal progress. Our economy, for instance, expanded at a more rapid pace than some developed nations and the value of our currency also increased. And whenever we held an election, all sorts of adverse predictions were made by certain quarters which were not happy with our success. But each time we proved to them that although we were saddled with problems, we were able to manage our nation's affairs successfully.

This group of people always brings up the fact that our nation's diversity in race and origin constitutes a factor that would cause disruptions. They always instigate others to carry out evil deeds and create chaos by arousing feelings of greed and suspicion among the ethnic groups with the hope that their objectives would be realized. Such people will not stop exploiting the ignorance and misunderstanding of certain groups and poisoning the minds of the various strata of society in various ways. They have the devices and strategies to make use of the people to disrupt the nation.

What constitutes the basis of a prosperous and unified people and nation are the historical, political, economic, social and cultural factors, and these have been taken into account in the formulation of national policies. The foundation that has been laid is the result of a rational thinking along with due consideration accorded to the importance of all quarters and groups in the short- and long-term perspectives as well as a system that ensures justice to all so that there will not be chaos in the country. There is no system that is 100-percent perfect in this world and there is no perfect system that gives satisfaction to all human aspirations.

But the system formulated for us is the best system to ensure our security in this transitional world. The past 25 years have proved that the administrative, political, economic and social systems of our nation have ensured the fulfillment of the nation and its citizens. The system we have is based on laws formulated on the basis of understanding, tolerance, sense of responsibility that are the high values agreed upon by religion and of a highly civilized society.

On this auspicious day, about 60 percent of our citizens have never lived the life ruled by others, that is, foreigners. They either grew up or were born after independence. Although they study the history of our nation, their experience differs from those who had lived under colonial rule. The perception of national values between these two generations is obviously different.

Now we have a generation that takes independence for granted and for them it may not have any meaning. In fact, independence is something special. It is because the peoples of Palestine, Afghanistan and Kampuchea have lost their independence that they are determined to fight to regain it. We sympathize with them, because their countries have been overrun. We extend our donations to their cause and we praise those who offered themselves to fight for independence. Therefore, it is meaningless to extend our sympathy to them if we ourselves do not appreciate the independence we have achieved. We be conscious and thankful.

The old generation fought for independence. It is now up to the younger generation to safeguard and uphold it. Merdeka does not only mean free from foreign rule. In this ever-shrinking world, colonialism can emerge in other forms. The way this could be done is by limiting our freedom. We cannot afford to break off relations with the outside world and remain aloof. The effective way is to equip ourselves with knowledge and a degree of efficiency besides strengthening national resilience.

We have over the past 25 years experienced a lot of changes. And while we have achieved a great deal, there were many whims which ought to serve as lessons for us all. Many leaders have gone, bringing about changes in leadership. Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra al-Haj, father of independence; the late Datuk Onn Jaafar, the late Tun Razak, the late Tun Ismail and Tun Hussein Onn had not only built up the nation, but also laid the foundation for the stability of the nation. Their willingness to conform to the principles of democracy and their give-and-take spirit have assured this good course of political direction. Because of this, Malaysia has achieved a great deal of success in the area of political stability, exceeding the expectations of a developing nation.

We have achieved a high rate of economic growth. Besides this, efforts were directed towards restructuring society, the results of which we are proud of. If at that time there were no bumiputra [indigenous] businessmen or industrialists, today we find many a successful bumiputra in this field. The government is never complacent with the progress achieved. Towards this end, the government examines and analyzes the internal situation and formulates policies to ensure that Malaysia not only continues to be peaceful, but also harmonious.

Recently there have been many changes and the citizens, either in the public or private sector, have been urged to change to adopt the look East policy. Looking West in the previous era was proper. But the morals and ethics of the West have declined, and with these there has also been a decline in progress and resilience. Nevertheless, there are still some achievements. But on the whole, the people are not that resourceful. When confronted with problems, they are unwilling to compete; they adopt a negative posture. Owing to this, we cannot use the West as a model.

The influence of the West has weakened our basic values and we have not attained greater heights of success. Therefore, we have to look East, where there are models for us to emulate to bring about greater progress and resilience. At the same time, it does not mean that we will follow everything found in the East. The choice is ours as an independent nation.

There is no country that is not confronted with problems. We are exposed to differing opinions of our country and cultural and ideological influences from all over the world. In this era of communication explosion, no one can dissociate himself from outside influence. The bulwark against the nation's threats is not only physical or legislative in nature, but also in the form of morals and national identity.

we ought to nurture and practice the values of life that provide protection and resistance against undesirable influences. We should also act in concerted efforts to face and repel these threats, and what is important is that we should not get disappointed easily. The future of our nation depends on such values and let us incorporate this as part of our culture.

The future of our nation is bright. However, we have to discipline ourselves and continue our struggle to ensure harmony. We must work diligently and pool our resources as citizens who love this nation. This will, however, entail some sacrifices for the future of the nation.

#### THE MALAY NATIONALIST PARTY ANNIVERSARY

BUKIT MERTAJAM (Independent Voice of Malaysian Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 26 Aug 82)

Article in the information service of the Malay Nationalist Revolutionary Party of Malaya. "Malay Nationalist Party Struggles for the Independence of the State and Nation" - dated 1 May (as heard, 1981).

Exactly one year ago, the Malay Nationalist Revolutionary Party of Malaya (MNRPM) [Parti Kebangsaan Melayu Revolusioner Malaya] was exactly 1 year old. Throughout the first year of its existence, the MNRPM has actively aroused and mobilized the broad Malay masses, launched information and propaganda campaigns, actively united Malays of various groups and beliefs and clearly and effectively revealed these activities of the revisionist clique in power harmful to the state and nation as well as the growing threat of Soviet and Vietnamese aggression against our country.

Although it is still young, the MNRPM has won growing support among Malays and gained certain influence in the national political arena. It is an indication that the birth of the MNRPM set in latent seed, very strongly felt at present, to form a broad democratic and patriotic national united front to carry out the struggle for the complete independence and genuine liberation of the state and nation.

In commemoration of the first MNRPM anniversary, it is useful to recall here the historic Ipoh meeting of its forerunner, the Malay Nationalist Party [MNP] [Parti Kebangsaan Melayu Malaya] from 1945 through 1948.

The MNP was founded in Ipoh, Perak, on 17 October 1945. It stood as an important symbol of the awakening of patriotic and revolutionary Malays who were struggling for independence and liberation following the defeat of the Japanese fascists and the reoccupation of Malaya by the British imperialists.

In less than 1 year, the MNP, which started out with several hundred members and a few branches, grew extensively until it had 100,000 members and hundreds of branches and subbranches in every state of the fatherland.

The Ipoh meeting, which founded the MNP, elected Mokhtaruddin Lasso as general chairman, Dr Buthanuddin al-Helmi as his deputy and a number of progressive Malay leaders as members of the Central Executive Committee.

MNP members worked hard to develop the party. Thanks to their endeavors, the first delegates' congress was held approximately 2 months after the Ipoh meeting, from 30 November to 3 December 1945. It was attended by hundreds of delegates and unanimously approved the recommendations of the founding meeting. The congress decided that in the struggle for independence, the Malays must cooperate and struggle shoulder-to-shoulder with people of all nationalities in Malaya.

Not long after the congress, the MNP leadership changed. Following the disappearance of Mokhtaruddin Lasso, after he was kidnaped and interrogated by a (police) security team of the British Army, Dr Buthanuddin became general chairman. The MNP grew in strength under his leadership.

Membership of the party grew by the day, and branches were established throughout the fatherland. To strengthen the fighting capacity of the party and to mobilize the Malays to the broadest extent, the MNP established youth, women, peasants, workers, religious and other groups and published SUARA RAKYAT [PEOPLE'S VOICE], PELITA MALAYA [MALAYAN LAMP], SULOH MALAYA [MALAYAN TORCH] and other newspapers.

The Awakened Youth Corps [Angkatan Pemuda Insaf -- API] was established on 15 February 1946 following the six-month anniversary of the Indonesian revolution. Fifty youths became founding members. No long after, the Conscious Women's Corps [Angkatan Wanita Sedar -- AWAS] was established. To provide leadership to the large number of peasants, the MNP established the Malayan Peasants Front, while the Malay Workers Union, operating under the [words indistinct], was formed to mobilize Malay workers. The Manpower Center [Pusat Tenaga Rakyat -- PUTERA] was established by the MNP in February 1947.

PUTERA comprised the MNP, API, AWAS, Malayan Peasants Front, (MATA), the Youth Corps Movement [Gerakan Angkatan Muda -- GERUM] and more than 60 other Malayan mass organizations. The emergence of PUTERA caused an uproar in British imperialist circles. To further expand the united front so that it would cover all nationalities, PUTERA combined forces with the All Malaya Council of Joint Action [AMCJA] not long after. Dr Burhanuddin was elected chairman of the joint Executive Committee of PUTERA-AMCJA.

To analyze the MNP and Putera, the British imperialists banned API, the youth wing of the MNP, in July 1947, almost 1 year before the state of emergency was proclaimed. The MNP, however, did not surrender. It established the National Youth Association [Pemuda Tanah Air -- PETA], a more militant youth organization, to replace API.

In its existence of nearly 3 years, the MNP held three delegates congresses. Following its first congress in Ipoh at the end of 1945, the second was held in Melaka in December 1946. In December 1947, the Third MNP Congress was held in Singapore. At this congress, Dr Burhanuddin's leadership was challenged by a certain group, but the party's unity remained intact. Although he was elected general chairman by a majority vote, he accepted the post of general adviser, which was created at the congress, and subsequently handed over the post of general chairman to his deputy. Nevertheless, his prestige remained high.

A very important task of the MNP after the war was to reconcile dozens of national groups, whose feuds were ignited at various places by the Japanese fascists and British imperialists, particularly in Perak, Johor, Negeri Sembilan and Pahang. The MNP also actively supported the Indonesian people's revolution against the Dutch.

In April 1948, PETA held a 3-day national congress in Temerloh,

Pahang, attended by delegates from all states. After the congress, more than 5,000 members of PETA, MNP, AWAS, the Malayan Peasants Front and other organizations held a demonstration in Temerloh. Although the British imperialists sent out hundreds of heavily armed soldiers to subdue the demonstrators, the demonstration went on.

The United Malays National Organization [UMNO], created by the British to oppose the MNP, was truly isolated. Datuk Onn and his associates in UMNO lost their minds. They crisscrossed the country, ridiculing MNP slogans and opposing the independence movement.

The MNP did not remain quiet in the face of the criticism launched by Datuk Onn and his associates. Through the Suara Rakyat and other official organs and through mass rallies, the MNP countered the criticisms and revealed the conspiracy between UMNO and the British imperialists.

Following the dissolution of the Malayan union, the British imperialists launched another deceitful scheme, namely, a union scheme. The MNP rejected the scheme for three reasons: 1. It did not directly concern the issue of independence; 2. Singapore is separated from the peninsula; 3. A union for a small country like Malaya would only strengthen the individual character of every state and would not strengthen the individual character of every state and would not serve national unity. Through the PUTERA-AMCJA, the MNP tried hard to foil the union scheme.

To oppose the British imperialists, PUTERA-AMCJA endlessly called for demonstrations, general strikes, mass rallies and other activities throughout the country and received wide response. At the call of PUTERA-AMCJA, the masses of people all nationalities rose up. In 1947 alone, more than 260 large scale general strikes were held throughout the country, causing a total loss of 696,036 working days. This movement found its climax in large-scale student strikes and general strikes all over the country, including Singapore, in October 1947 and February 1948.

Another wave of workers' strikes swept the country in April and May 1948. These large-scale mass actions dealt a heavy blow to the colonialists over a long period of time. Members of the MNP and the organizations it controlled played an important role in the movement.

A tense situation was rapidly developing. Besides engaging in political deceit, the British imperialists secretly prepared a plan to use force in destroying the MNP and other patriotic parties and organizations. The MNP profoundly studied the situation and decided that it was necessary to change the ways and means of struggle, because it was obvious that the British imperialists wanted to resort to violence. This became clear after API was banned and after the British imperialists put into force the Federation of Malaya scheme on 1 February 1948.

The MNP prediction was accurate. Within 5 months, the British imperialists declared a state of emergency and were actually declaring war on the people. They hoped to completely destroy the MNP and all other patriotic and revolutionary movements. The MNP and all organizations under its leadership, as well as all other patriotic and revolutionary parties and organizations, were banned, including the Communist Party of Malaya [CPM] and labor unions. On the evening of 20 June, more than 600 patriotic and revolutionary fighters were arrested. More were arrested in the following weeks.

In that way, the British imperialists opened the door wide open for UMNO to present itself in the service of the Malayan people as the savior of the Malayan people and fatherland.

Although the MNP was forced to stop its activities, its members and the organizations under its leadership continued the anti-British imperialist struggle. In line with already established plans, some of them continued the struggle underground in enemy territory.

Many of them withdrew to the jungle to launch guerrilla warfare against the British imperialists. They joined the Malayan National Liberation Army (MNLA) in various states and became the backbone of the 10th Regiment of the MNLA. They eventually plunged into a protracted war. Their struggle on the battlefield was a continuation of their earlier struggle at the highest level.

Having suffered severe blows from the armed struggle launched by various parties, organizations and leading patriots, the British imperialists were weakened in the end and were forced to proclaim the independence of the Federation of Malaya on 31 August 1957.

This was a very important result of the people's struggle. The independence of our country was attained through bloodshed, and no small number of our fighters, including MNP members, sacrificed their lives for it. It was a matter of common pride, but with the support of the British imperialist war strength, UMNO, which was led by Tunku Abdul Rahman at that time, monopolized the fruits of the struggle. They foolishly continued the treacherous war started by the British imperialists to eliminate the patriotic and revolutionary forces of the people struggling for the independence and liberation of the fatherland.

Although the old-type colonialism has come to an end, our country is still controlled by the imperialists in the form of neocolonialism. Therefore, the struggle to attain complete independence and genuine liberation for our fatherland and people must be continued until the end.

Today, 34 years have passed since the MNP was banned. However, the great ideals for which it struggled are still alive and developing. The patriotic banners they flew are held aloft even higher by the MNRPM under the leadership of brother Abdullah Sidi.

The MNRPM is proud of the noble history of its forerunners in the MNP. It is absolutely determined to struggle for the creation of a democratic multinational state, in which the people are the masters in their own country.

#### BRIEFS

TIMBER SALE TO PRC -- China has agreed to buy 1,000 cubic meters of plywood worth more than 0.5 million ringgit direct from Malaysia in October. The agreement of sale was made in Kuala Lumpur this morning between the Malaysian Plywood Manufacturers Association and the Chinese National Light Industries Product Import Export Corporation. A Malaysian timber trade mission will also be visiting China at the end of the year to increase as well as to promote the sale of our timber products in the country. A contract has been signed for the export of 4,500 cubic meters of timber to China. [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 23 Aug 82 BK]

SECURITY AT BATAAN NUCLEAR PLANT INCREASED

HK010021 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] The Bataan nuclear plant and other government installations in the province were placed under tight security in the wake of reports that subversives will blow them up as part of their nationwide terrorism, strikes and bombings this month. The export processing zone in Mariveles was also placed under heavy security. Also heavily guarded are the government arsenal in Limay, the two explosive plants in Limay and Balanga, and the oil refinery in Limay, which is the largest in the country. Bataan PC [Philippine Constabulary] commander, Lt Col (Benjamin Feliciano), said combat-ready troops have also been deployed in strategic locations in the province. Seaborne patrols were also organized to cover Bataan's coastal areas, particularly the shorelines where the installations are located.

The security measures in Bataan were part of the nationwide alert ordered by Armed Forces Chief Gen Fabian Ver to forestall the subversive plot to create nationwide chaos, leading to the seizure of the government.

Meanwhile, detained labor leaders Felixberto Olalia Sr and Crispin Beltran, who are facing charges for alleged subversive plot, denied the charges against them yesterday before the Supreme Court.

The high court heard their petitions for bail. Government lawyers led by Solicitor General Estelito Mendoza opposed the bail on grounds that persons detained under presidential commitment order are not bailable. Supporters of Olalia and Beltran held a demonstration in front of the Supreme Court. The high court gave the defense and the prosecution 10 days within which to submit their respective arguments, so the court can decide the bail issue.

WORKERS HOLD VIGIL AT COURT FOR OLALIA'S RELEASE

0W311905 Hong Kong AFP in English 1656 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Manila, Aug 31 (AFP) -- Scores of workers today kept a four-hour vigil before the Philippine Supreme Court as a battery of defense lawyers sought the release of 79-year-old labor leader Felixberto Olalia from military detention. Meanwhile, inside, Mr. Olalia's (?lawyers) argued that the government had no right to hold him indefinitely for threats he allegedly posed to "national security" despite his advanced age.

Mr. Olalia, chairman of the leftist May First Movement (KMU) was among the [word indistinct] labor leaders rounded up on August 13 following President Ferdinand Marcos' revelation of an alleged terrorist plot to overthrow the government. He and his KMU Secretary General Crispin Beltran were arrested and charged before a suburban hearing magistrate in Quezon City with inciting to sedition and rebellion. However, the two labor leaders denied any refaricus' activities at the [words indistinct] court, saying that they were only involved in helping workers to assert their legal rights.

Mr. Olalia, an active unionist for 62 years, pointed out that his activities had resulted in settling workers' strikes. (?His) arrest, he said, was now also being used by management to dismiss, terrorize, and silence workers who want to protest their "exploitation." His lawyers noted the government had used speeches the two labor leaders had delivered at Labor Day rallies and symposia as evidence against them.

Government lawyer Estelito P. Mendoza said that although the two had exceeded the limits (?of "free speech") during these rallies, the government was taking action against them for their other activities.

While the Supreme Court hearing was going on, close to 1,000 workers gathered outside the building with raised (?fists), singing nationalist protest songs with students and some members of the religious.

UNIDO DENOUNCES PROPOSED CARETAKER GOVERNMENT

0W312207 Hong Kong AFP in English 2122 CMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Manila, Aug. 31 (AFP) -- The main Philippine opposition group today called the ruling party's proposed caretaker government in the event of a succession crisis a "usurpation" of the power of the people, suggesting instead a group agreed upon by President Ferdinand Marcos and "credible" oppositionist leaders.

Former Senator Salvador Laurel, president of the umbrella opposition organization Unido (United Nationalist Democratic Organization) said "the KBL (New Society Movement) proposal that the country be run by a group of caretakers all appointed by Mr. Marcos will be rejected by our people because it is a usurpation of their power."

Earlier, a ruling party caucus decided to grant the Executive Committee of the National Assembly which includes Prime Minister Cesar Virata and Human Settlements Minister Mrs. Imelda Marcos "such powers as may be necessary to ensure a smooth and orderly transition" in the event Mr. Marcos has to step down until a new president is elected.

The Unido proposal is entirely outside of the Constitution because the present constitution according to Mr. Laurel "is not only defective as admitted by the KBL leaders themselves, but it was never really accepted by our people." He said the "extra-constitutional" caretaker committee "must be chosen by consensus and not by one man and that the members should be approved by both Mr. Marcos and leaders of the opposition. Acceptability is the key to the success of any caretaker group and this must be done while Mr. Marcos is still alive and still in power," he added.

The nature and extent of the Executive Committee's powers have been hotly debated within the ruling party itself, with one prominent member and acknowledged constitutionalist, Mr. Arturo Tolentino, leading a group that views limitations on the power of the committee as unconstitutional since the fundamental law itself does not prescribe any limitations. The alternative plan of the Unido also called for the proposed caretaker group to write a new Constitution within a year that "reflects the true sentiments of the people", to maintain peace and order, grant all political prisoners general amnesty and elect a new president according to the new Constitution.

JOURNAL URGES VIGILANCE AGAINST SUBVERSIVES

HK310214 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 30 Aug 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Filipinos Should Be Wise to Subversion"]

[Text] The tragedy of many countries which have fallen under the iron grip of communism is that in a majority of cases, if not all, the so-called believers of democracy and freedom, the active members of the clergy, many capitalist businessmen and the bulk of the intelligentsia and studentry gave their full support to the small but vigorous and well-knit organization that was the local communist party.

To lovers of democracy and freedom, the communist pledged greater freedom and a host of individual rights. To the active members of the clergy, the communist promised freedom of religion and a more humane approach to the problems of the downtrodden and the hard-up flocks of the church. To the businessmen, the communist promised less oppressive trade laws and a relaxed approach to economic development. And to the intelligentsia and the students, the communist vowed an open mind to the complex problems of the times with greater flexibility towards youth demands and activities and to the development of the mind freely.

In the end, however, these promises ended up as nothing more than promises. They were beautiful expressions intended to lure the unsuspecting. In modern times, these pledges are the best example of a con game -- a game for the control of the minds of men and women and for the ultimate enslavement of a nation.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile aptly said it when he admitted that the government today faces an enemy which has no morality. "To the enemy," he told a symposium workshop on criminal justice procedures, "killing is guiltless, meaningless, for as long as it serves their end."

The "end" is the final takeover of the government by the communist party and the purging of all elements which could threaten it in the future. So the free thinker and the lover of democracy becomes the "hatred revisionist," the reformist clergyman becomes the "opiate of the people" and the businessman becomes the hated "cacique-comprador." All these elements will have no place in the new communist society which must rise from the ashes of their dead corpses. So for a time being the newly conquered country goes under an "Iron Curtain" or "Bamboo Curtain," call it what you may, until the nation is "cleansed" of the "decadent" remnants of its past.

But for now, the local communist party will quietly merge with the so-called "united fronts" composed of oppositionists who fully believe each can control the subversives when the proper time comes. The communist low profile will remain until the proper time... which is carefully set in their timetable.

The \$64 question is: Will the Filipino be duped by the subversive, or will he opt to work out the existing problems through the Constitution and the legislative means at his command?

#### DAVAO COLUMNIST LOOKS AT NATIONAL PROBLEMS

HK260311 Davao City PEOPLE'S FORUM in English 10-11 Aug 82 p 8

[("Deadline Talks" by Jesus P. Durante: "Enough of Subserviency to a Foreign Power")

[Excerpt] Our coconut industry is being threatened to extinction in the world market by Malaysian palm oil. No less than Prime Minister Cesar E. A. Virata made this pronouncement Saturday in Quezon Province. Before this will become a reality it will be to the credit of Unicom [United Coconut Mills] to forego with its monopoly and once more allow free enterprise. Mindanao coconut farmers should be given another chance to ride in prosperity. Between now until the realization of the Virata pronouncement could be the lull before the storm. But the question is, would Unicom go that far?

It's about time our policy-makers reassess the presence of American military bases on Philippine soil in the light of actual situations obtaining in Lebanon. That Middle East country is now on the receiving end of Israeli onslaughts in their bid to deny to them staging grounds for use by the Palestinians in trying to wipe out the Jewish race. During that infamous Vietnam war Clark Field in Angeles, Pampanga, and Cubi Point in Subic, Zambales, were used as staging grounds of the Americans in their war against the Vietnamese people. Enough of subserviency to the U.S.A.

President Marcos, in his speech during the PC [Philippine Constabulary] Day observance, sounded tough to both the rebels and the opposition. His warnings would show that despite 20 years of undisputed rule, 12 years by martial law, all is not rosy in the country. The future is not bright. Armed groups which originally were only heard in Luzon are striking fear and terror in so many places. The outskirts of Davao City have been the scene of violent confrontations and the poblacion [population] repeated targets of sporadic bombings.

**END OF**

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**DATE FILMED**

September 2, 1982

Debbie

